

A RED HOT ANSWER

Col. A. B. Williams Takes Bishop Potter Severely to Task

SOME VERY BRILLIANT ARGUMENTS

The Editor Challenges the Slanderous New York Bishop to a Show of Hands as to Moral Condition of His Diocese and the South Generally.

Bishop Potter of New York is one of the pet superstitions of this country. He is part of the general New York superstition. Because New York is big, most of us assume that any man who becomes prominent there must be a very large and great man indeed. We persistently forget that as many fakirs, humbugs and lightweights rattle and swell around in large places in New York as anywhere else in the world. As for Bishop Potter, he has said and done as many silly things as any other old gentleman we know of. A recent experience of his indicates that his manners are as bad as his morals in some respects are defective. His judgment is bad and his arrogance extreme. Some time ago he undertook to discuss the divorce question in a New York newspaper. As we recollect, he floundered around the subject a good deal and failed absolutely to make any definite suggestion or to indicate any coherent policy for his church or legislation. In the course of his somewhat babbling and chaotic remarks, however, he said that the absolute abolition of divorce would not do. He added: "We have an example of what would result from such a measure in South Carolina, where the laws do not recognize it. Prohibiting divorce is merely putting concubinage at a premium." This does not impress us as a high or a churchmanlike view. Certainly concubinage is not at a premium anywhere in South Carolina.

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) State wrote Bishop Potter a very respectful letter, pointing out to him that he had done the homes and people of the State serious injustice, referring him to the bishop and clergy of his own church in that State for evidence and asking him to make careful inquiry into the facts and then "take such steps as equity and justice may dictate."

In reply the editor received a most insolent letter from Bishop Potter, indirectly denying that he had used the language attributed to him and describing the editor's letter and article on the subject by Judge Benet, enclosed with it as "equally unwarranted and impertinent."

The editor of the State replied with another respectful letter, in a perfectly proper and deferential way, taking off the bishop's hide. He pointed out that the offensive paragraph had been published prominently; that Bishop Potter did not seem fit to make any denial or correction of an outrageous and shameful slander against the people of a whole State and that his denial suggested in his own letter was as evasive as disconcerting. A few days later Bishop Potter printed in the New York Globe a brief statement on the subject, in which he said he had no apology to make to South Carolina and extended his slander to the people of the whole South. He is quoted as saying:

"He had simply remarked that in view of the prevalence of miscegenation in the South, the 'pose' of lofty and superior virtue on the part of its people, anywhere had in it an element equally comic and pathetic."

An accusation like this cannot be sustained or disproved by statistics or affidavits. It can be considered only in the light of general and obvious facts. Virtue is not a thing of sections or of countries. The good are good and the bad are bad everywhere and wherever human nature is, the affections and passions of men and women stray in forbidden paths. One thing, however, is certain and plain. That is that the moral tone is indefinitely lower and the social standards are indefinitely higher in South Carolina than in Bishop Potter's diocese. Certainly a woman divorced from her husband and married to another man inside of twenty-four hours would not be received in respectable society anywhere in the South. Yet a woman who did that very thing is a leader of New York's most exalted society. Nobody knows the secret annals of vice; but every observer who has met and known the people of New York and any Southern State knows that in the South vastly less filth is talked and written than in New York. The natural and inevitable presumption is that lives in the South are very much cleaner. The women whose conduct and conversation are so distinctly loud and bad as to justify definite criticism is tabooed in every Southern State. Bishop Potter cannot say that that is the case even in the highest and theoretically most exclusive society of his own community.

It would be interesting to know where Bishop Potter got his impressions of the morals of the people of the South and how he would go about justifying himself for circulating such a cruel and injurious charge as that concubinage and miscegenation are general in this part of the country. The truth is that miscegenation in its legal sense is impossible anywhere in the South because it is forbidden and severely punished by law. We do not hesitate to say that the charge that these vices are general or even widespread in the South is false, and in making that assertion we will do

better than Bishop Potter. We will offer good evidence to convict him of falsehood if he is willing to dare the issue. We will put on the stand the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the South, from bishops to deacons. They are among the people and know their life. We may assume that some of them, at least, are men who are not afraid to tell the truth in any circumstances or at any cost. For few York, we will take the combined evidence of the clergy, the court and the newspapers. Like the editor of the State, we invite Bishop Potter to take the evidence, or join us in taking it. If it sustains his accusations, we will confess with shame, but frankly, that he is right. If they contradict him, will he be willing to confess that he has circulated an outrageous and infamous scandal and slander? We do not care whether he attributes it to ignorance, recklessness or malice or to a mixture of the three. If he evades a simple and honest test like this, he will stand convicted of having disgraced himself by a wholesale slander unworthy of a gentleman and of having brought shame and injury upon his own church, so far as his jurisdiction extends.—Richmond News Leader.

CONDUCTOR WEAVER ARRESTED.

Placed Under \$500 Bond on Charge of Kicking a Negro from His Train, With Serious Results.

Durham, Special.—Conductor Bob Weaver, of the Southern road, was brought here by Police Officer Patterson, of the Greensboro police force. He was arrested in that town on request of the Durham officers. Immediately after reaching here, Weaver gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the mayor. The charge against him is that of assault with intent to kill. Weaver is charged with kicking a negro by the name of Samuel Bridges from the top of his train while in motion.

Turpentine Operators.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Turpentine operators held a meeting Thursday, but the public was excluded, and no definite information regarding their actions were made public. About the only thing accomplished, it is stated, was to complete the capital stock for a million dollars for the Export Naval Stores company. About 200 operators were in attendance.

Most Expensive Private Car.

Chicago, Special.—The most expensive and luxurious private car ever constructed is now building at the Chicago works of the Pullman Company, for W. K. Vanderbilt. The new car, before finished, will cost Mr. Vanderbilt \$50,000. Now that it is proposed to merge the Vanderbilt lines under one management it is said to be the intention of W. K. Vanderbilt to devote more time in traveling over the various lines of the property he controls and it is for this purpose that the new palace on wheels is building.

No Indictments.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Col. Henry Hutchings, of the First Texas Regiment, and five of his officers, appeared before the Federal grand jury here Wednesday to testify in the matter of charges that there had been irregularities in the pay-roll of the regiment named during the Manassas maneuvers. Two grand juries have now passed on the matter without indictment of any one. The first jury was at Alexandria, and the second here, the Richmond body finding no true bills.

Editor Dead.

Cleveland, O., Special.—Manly Tello, former editor of the Catholic Universe, official organ of the Catholic Church for this diocese, died aged 64 years. Tello was widely known as a forceful writer. During the civil war Tello became a colonel in the Confederate army, serving under General Hardy Gilmore. Later he was attached to the staff of Jefferson Davis. Upon one occasion he was captured by Union troops and confined in Rock Island prison, from which he escaped.

Shippers Want Relief.

Washington, Special.—Several important hearings will be held by the Interstate Commerce commission in the near future. One of the cases is that of George M. Spiegler & Company vs. the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads, alleging a higher rate on oak lumber from Alton and Gordonsville, Va., to Philadelphia than from Staunton to Basic City, Va., which will be heard April 29 in Washington.

Revolutionists Raided.

Warsaw, Special.—A strong body of police, aided by two companies of infantry, Monday night made a thorough search of Wola, a suburb of this city, chiefly inhabited by criminals, revolutionaries and suspected persons. The police seized quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and manifestos and revolvers and cartridges, and arrested 63 persons. The search occupied the whole of the night.

It is better to live one verse of the Bible than to be able to preach about them all.

CHANGE IN CANAL COMMISSION

The Other Four Were Named to Comply With the Law Requiring Appointment of Seven and Will Draw Much Lower Salaries Than the Others.

Washington, Special.—The President has carried out his plans for the reorganization of the Isthmian canal commission, as to the personnel and business methods, generally on the line of the legislation he suggested to Congress at the last session which failed in the crush of business in the closing hours, Monday, within half an hour after the President's departure from Washington. Secretary Taft, directly in charge of canal matters, made public the personnel of the new commission and the division of duties among them. Only one member of the old commission was reappointed, Benjamin M. Harrod. Otherwise the commission is new from top to bottom, for there is a top and bottom and considerable difference between the functions and pay of the commissioners.

Finding he was obliged legally to appoint seven commissioners, the President did so, but he carried out his own plan by making three of them practically the commission. The other four, though bearing the title of commissioners, not only receive much lower compensation, but are assigned to much smaller fields of activity. The President has also carried out his scheme of dividing up the work of canal building among the commissioners, so that, nominally acting as a body on stated occasions, each individual member would operate in a special field. The head of the commission is a trained railway president, chosen for his administrative ability in the financial and purchasing field; the new governor of the zone, is a lawyer who also has had to do with state affairs; the engineer commissioner already is known for his ability in the execution of the practical work of canal cutting. The other members of the commission are placed to comply with the law as to the number of commissioners, but are men of high ability as hydraulic engineers. Secretary Taft told them today that they were expected to show results and that is said to be the keynote of the President's action.

The personnel of the new commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Macoon, governor of the canal zone; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.; Brigadier General Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Oswald M. Ernst, corps of engineers, U. S. A.; Benjamin M. Harrod.

Mob Threatens Saloon.

Springfield, O., Special.—A mob very similar to one a year ago, which lynched the negro Dixon and burned several dives, is congregating with avowed purpose of burning a resort run by Joseph Kempler. Nearly a dozen arrests of suspiciously acting persons have been made by detectives. The square in which Kempler's place is located is being patrolled by police.

At 11 o'clock Monday night the front and rear of the saloon are closely guarded by police, as are the entrances to Columbia street at Forest and Water streets. Every street corner in the vicinity is filled by a motley crowd, awaiting the appearance of a mob to burn the saloon. In all, nearly a dozen arrests have been made for a "safe keeping," and at 11 o'clock, the police are confident they have complete control of the situation.

Mrs. Hill Reaches Washington.

Washington, Special.—The special car bearing James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and Mrs. Hill, who is ill, reached here Monday afternoon from Jekyll Island, Ga., attached to the regular Florida and New York limited, on the Seaboard Air Line. A special train was made up at once, and the car started to its destination, Lakewood, N. J., over the Pennsylvania road. Mr. Hill stated that Mrs. Hill had torn the trip well and was somewhat improved.

An Assassination at Fort Smith, Ark.

Fort Smith, Ark., Special.—The dead body of Samuel Spencer, a prominent contractor of this city, has been found between two buildings on Tomson avenue, with a bullet hole through the body. The trouser pockets were turned inside out and a .38-calibre pistol was found lying about a foot from his left hand. His watch and 65 cents in money in a hip pocket were undisturbed. There is no clue to the assassin.

Girl Dies From Morphine.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Edith Turner, 22 years old, who came here from Savannah, Ga., and had been living under the name of Edith Anderson, died suddenly from the effects of morphine. The girl had recently received a telegram announcing the death of a sister in Savannah, and swallowed a morphine powder. She was found unconscious in her room but physicians revived her until she could talk. Her recovery seemed certain but as a precaution, the girl was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. While the doctors were working with her with seemingly good results, she died. The body is being held, pending instructions from her people in Savannah.

PRESIDENT ON TRIP

Reaches Louisville and Makes Good Speech to Large Crowd

A GREAT OVATION IS GIVEN HIM

The Stop Was Only For Two Hours, But Not a Moment Was Lost—Air Charged With Enthusiasm as the Procession Traversed the City, and Around the Speaker's Stand, Where the Crowd Extended Two Blocks.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—In the shadow of a magnificent bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, just in front of the architecturally imposing court house of Jefferson county, President Roosevelt, in something less than fifteen minutes, delivered a notable address to a crowd which extended for two blocks on the east and west side of the speaker's stand, which jammed into intersecting avenues and overran the broad lawns which skirt the square. Not more than one-fifth of those who saw the President could hear what he said, but they cheered him heartily, nevertheless, interrupting applause occurring almost momentarily. The President's welcome to Kentucky was typical of the State, and his reference in his speech to a "united country," his greeting of the Confederate veterans as "my comrades," and his allusion to the weariness of the gray who bore aloft at the head of the procession of escort the "flag of one united country," greatly pleased those who could hear him. The President was in Louisville but two hours, but not a moment was lost. His reception in the residence portion of the city was cordial; as he passed through the business section, it was thoroughly demonstrative of good will, and at the speaking stand and on the short drive over the business section, it was an assured ovation. The weather was cool and threatening when the President arrived, but before the down town district had been reached, the sun broke through the clouds and shone gloriously. Everywhere the crowds were enormous, but orderly, and barring a little confusion in front of the speaker's stand, the police arrangements were excellent.

The President was welcomed to Louisville by Acting Mayor Paul C. Barh, in the absence of Mayor Granger, who is ill, and by Hon. Logan C. Murray, chairman of the general committee. The President responded briefly, and was then escorted to his carriage, a few steps away, where he was seated with Secretary Loeb, Governor Beckham and Mr. Murray. Preceded by a detail of mounted police and by a mounted civilian escort, bearing the President's colors, the President's carriage moved forward, the procession being under way in a few moments, with Gen. John B. Castleman acting as grand marshal.

Derives \$1,000,000 From Convicts

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The organization of the biennial session of the Florida Legislature at Tallahassee was completed at noon by the ratification of the caucus nominees: Park Trammell, of Polk county, as President of the Senate, and Albert Gleichert, as Speaker of the House. Governor Broward's message treated largely of routine matters, but also recommended the passage of a uniform textbook law. It also discussed the question of the leasing of convicts. Under the present term of the lease the State will derive about one million dollars from this source during the four years of the life of the contract. The session of the Legislature, by law, is limited to sixty days.

Killed Wife and Parents.

Batesville, Ark., Special.—John Dow, a negro, went to Sulphur Rock to see his wife, who was at her father's home, and because she refused to return with him, he drew a pistol and shot her dead. Then he shot and killed his wife's mother and another negro. His father-in-law secured a shot gun and shot Dow, but not fatally, the latter being able to return the fire, killing his father-in-law.

A Thieving Baggage Master.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Gus Emanuel, baggage master of the Florida East Shore Railroad, who was arrested two days ago, charged with robbing the baggage of north-bound trains, waived examination, and was released under \$2,000 bond. More than a thousand dollars' worth of jewelry has been recovered, and it is said that the effects will amount to fully \$50,000. It is believed that Emanuel has been working with an organized gang of thieves, and several detectives have been put on the case.

"In the dark days—now, keep just as quiet as you can; you won't be able to do anything any more than to see me, anyhow, (laughter and applause)—in the dark days each of you fought for the right as it was given him to see the right (A voice, 'That's right,') and each of you has left us the right to feel pride not only in your valor, but in your devotion to what you conscientiously believed your duty. (Great applause.)"

"And now we are all one (Cheers and long-continued applause) and as a united people, we have the right to feel the same pride in the valor of the men who conscientiously risked their life in the Confederate uniform, that we have in the men who fought in the blue. And as I passed by your ranks, oh, my friends in the gray, and saluted the flag of our common country held up by a man in a gray uniform, I felt that we were one, and that we have been able to show mankind that the greatest war of the century can be followed by the most perfect union that any nation knows. (Applause.)"

"And in coming to this great and beautiful city of yours, I wish to congratulate you upon the historic spirit that is found here." Pointing to the statue of Thomas Jefferson that stands in front of the court house, the President continued: "I am glad, as I say, of the spirit that makes you wish to dedicate statues like this of Jefferson and like the great statue of Clay inside of this court house. It is a fine thing to keep to a sense of historic continuity with the past and there is one statue

that I wish the members in the national Congress from Kentucky to see is put up by the national government, and that is a national statue of Andrew Jackson, and the victors of the battle of New Orleans. The fight at New Orleans was one in which the whole nation has a care, as far as the glory and the profit went, and the whole nation, and not any one State, should join in putting that statue up."

"Now I am going to say good-bye because there is a little movement, there, and it will be better for the women and small people if I let you get away. Good-bye."

DAMAGE BY SEVERE STORM

Houses Demolished and Unroofed, Trees Uprooted and Stock Killed Many Persons Injured, Though No Fatalities Are Reported—Path of the Storm Three Miles Long—Woman and Child Carried to the Roof of a Neighboring House.

Mooreville, Special.—A terrific rain and wind storm passed over this section of the county about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and assumed the ferocity of a cyclone. Many homes are totally destroyed, while many others are left without covering, and otherwise damaged. The clouds came from the south and west, and as they came in contact a few miles below town havoc began. The path of the storm covered a scope of about 300 yards in width, and it left destruction in its wake. The report comes that on E. C. Deaton's farm at the field place, a barn that had been finished yesterday was blown away. The current was heading toward town, and the next place it struck was the home of Mr. Lee Kistler, the roof of the dwelling being blown off, and the chimney going down through the house. No one was seriously hurt, and the family occupied one room at the time. Mr. James White and Mr. Rod Kistler were slightly hurt. The barn and out-houses were totally demolished. Next was the home of Mr. Sherrill, which was lifted from the pillars and carried some distance. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill were in the house, and it is rumored that Mrs. Sherrill's jaw bone was broken. The roof of the house of Mr. Bud Phillips was carried away. The small houses of Mrs. Walls, near the lower mill, was blown down. The storm then struck Frank Beatty's house, on Cloaninger's Heights. This house was wrecked. It was occupied by three persons, a mother and two children. One girl crawled beneath a bed and escaped unhurt, while the mother and another child were found on top of the roof some distance from the spot where the house had been. Next was a cabin occupied by John Knox, where the roof and everything in the house was blown away, including a small child about 4 years old, who was found three hundred yards from the house unhurt. All the cabins in this section were unroofed and blown down. The next and most serious loss of property was at the home of Mr. J. H. Cloaninger. His big two-story house was unroofed and everything in the upstairs of the building broken to pieces. The ell was torn from the big house, and all his dining room and kitchen furniture was broken. A crib, barn, blacksmith shop, buggy shed, smoke-house and grainery and one tenement house were completely demolished. The barn of Mrs. Crawford Johnston was blown off the pillars. The home of Mr. Mack Brown is a total wreck, having been blown from the pillars and moved about six feet from the original site. This is a six-room house and was in the old picnic grounds east of town. The barn of Mr. Julius Kennerly was blown down and a horse was killed. Trees were uprooted and carried a great way and pieces of timber were carried off.

Invade Cemeteries.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The efforts of the police to smother the political agitation have led them even to invade the cemeteries in their search for evidence of treason. It has become the practice of students to place on the graves of comrades who were active or who suffered in the cause of freedom wreaths bound with ribbons, on which political sentiments are inscribed. The other day a harmless inscription in Greek, simply expressive of sympathy, was seized, and on Wednesday a red ribbon attached to a wreath, although upon the grave of a well-known official, being interpreted by the police as a revolutionary emblem, was not only cut off but created so much alarm that a general order was sent out to all vendors of mortuary wreaths, prohibiting the sale of red ribbons.

Red Flags at Funeral.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The workmen of the village of Smolensk made a demonstration Friday, the occasion being the burial of an employee of the Pahl factory, who was killed by policemen a few days ago. Six thousand persons assembled early in the morning in a heavy snowstorm and awaited the funeral procession. There were red flags everywhere, and a wreath deposited by Socialists on the coffin was inscribed: "Died an innocent victim in the struggle for victory."

Had 6,000 Chinese Bandits.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Chief of Staff Karkevitch, in a dispatch to the general staff, says: "Yesterday our sharpshooters forced the Japanese cavalry to retire from Erdabeze and Tshulshu."

"One of our detachments, on arriving in the morning of April 4 at the Santshung, engaged the enemy, who had 6,000 Chinese bandits with them. I have not received a report of the result of the battle."

Russians Resume Retreat.

Tokio, By Cable.—The main force of the Russians, which was recently defeated in the neighborhood of Chinchicheng, has withdrawn towards Shun-fencheng, and a part of it has retired along the Pekingha road. On the evening of April 5 no Russians were to be seen south of Hsintun, eight miles north of Chinchintun. A small force of Russians is occupying Talisko, 25 miles east of Welyunpoamen.

Obstacle to Peace.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The Japanese insistence upon indemnity, rather than indisposition to include peace at this time, later information indicates, wrecked the recent attempt to bring the warring powers into negotiations. Another effort on different lines to bring Russia and Japan together is believed to be under way, the movers now being French and English financial interests.

490 Entombed by Earthquake.

Lahore, India, By Cable.—Four hundred and seventy men, of Gurkha Regiments, were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the hill station of Dharmmala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men.

The Kangra valley is believed to have been devastated, and it is reported that the town of Kangra was reduced to ruins with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable, as the telegraph station at Kangra is wrecked.

HE DIDN'T PARADE

The Czar of All the Russians Takes No Risks

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY LAY LOW

For the First Time the Autocrat of All the Russians Did Not Venture to Attend the Annual Parade of His Own Regiment, and Only the Younger Grand Dukes Emerged From Their Palaces.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The annual parade of the Horse Guards, always heretofore one of the most spectacular military ceremonies, as well as social functions, of the year, was chiefly notable Friday by the absence of Emperor Nicholas and the Imperial family. The Horse Guards is the Emperor's own regiment, and never before has he failed to attend its annual parade. With the Empress, Dowager Empress and the entire court, the Emperor remained at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The only Grand Dukes who ventured out of their palaces were Nicholas, Boris and Alexander Michailovitch, the first named representing the Emperor. Even Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district, was not present, the explanation being that he was detained at the palace on account of sickness. The danger to the Imperial family was regarded as especially great, at it happened that this was the festival of the Immaculate Conception, one of the strictest religious holidays. All business was suspended. The entire population was in the streets and the fear of an untoward incident, in view of the activity of the terrorists, induced extraordinary precautions. The police made a number of arrests, but both military displays, happily, passed off without disturbances.

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